

# 1308.8 - In fACT - Statistical Information on the ACT and Region, Feb 2011

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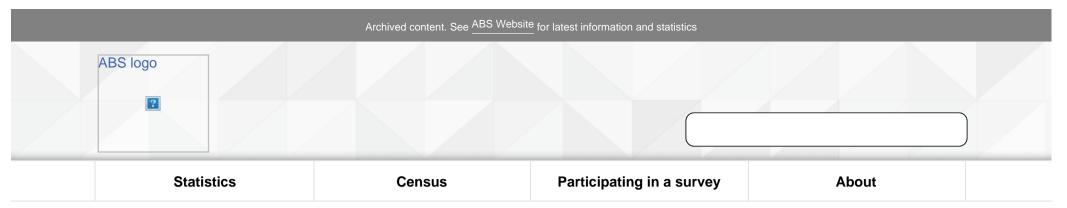
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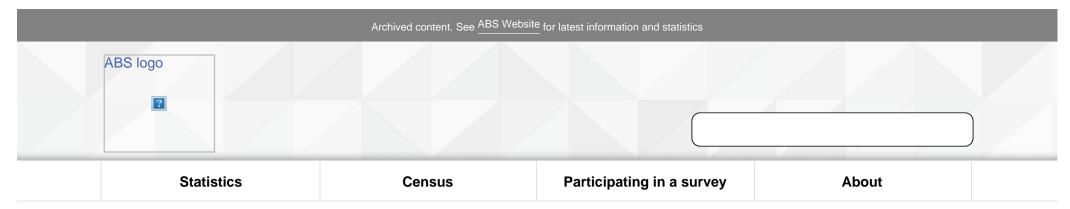
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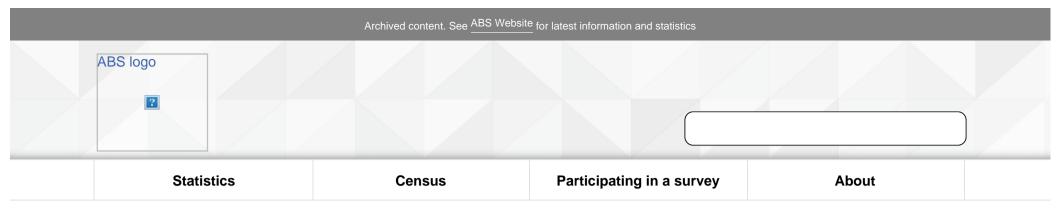
ACT: full of good sports (Media Release)

In fACT provides statistical analysis and commentary on a wide range of issues and draws extensively on information provided from other agencies together with ABS data. Key indicators provide a quick reference to social and economic statistics while quantitative analysis on various subjects surrounding the economy, the environment and social statistics are included. It also contains topical articles together with easy to interpret maps of Canberra and the surrounding region.

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# FEATURE ARTICLE: ACT - FIT FOR CULTURE

#### **ACT - FIT FOR CULTURE**

#### INTRODUCTION

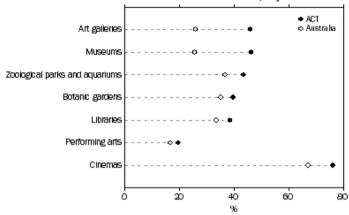
This article highlights results from the **2009-10 Multipurpose Household Survey** (MPHS) relating to people aged 15 years and over and their attendance at selected cultural venues and events, sporting events and their participation in sport and physical recreation activities.

During the 12 months prior to interview in 2009-10, approximately 93% (259,300 people) of the Australian Capital Territory (ACT) resident population aged 15 years and over (279,000 people) attended at least one of the surveyed cultural venues or events, while 49% attended at least one sporting event as a spectator. Over three quarters (77% or 215,100 people) participated in at least one sports or physical recreational activity.

#### ATTENDANCE OF CULTURAL VENUES AND EVENTS

During the 12 months prior to interview in 2009-10, ACT had the highest overall attendance rate (93%) of all the states and territories and was seven percentage points higher than Australia (86%). Across each of the selected cultural venues and events, attendance rates in the ACT were higher than Australia, while when compared with other states and territories, the ACT had the highest attendance rate for over half the cultural venues and events surveyed.

Attendance Rate at Selected Cultural Venues or Events, By ACT and Australia - 2009-10

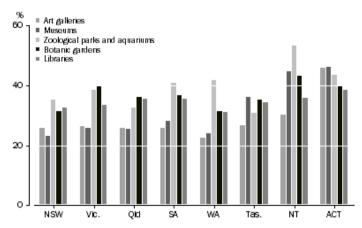


Source: Attendance at Selected Cultural Venues and Events, Australia, 2009-10 (cat. no. 4114.0).

#### ATTENDANCE BY STATE AND TERRITORY

In every state and territory, Cinemas were the most popular cultural venue or event with ACT having the highest rate of attendance at 76%. ACT also had the highest attendance rate for Art galleries (46%), Museums (46%), Libraries (38%), Archives (16%), Classic music concerts (14%) and Theatre performances (23%). Northern Territory had the highest attendance rates at Zoological parks and aquariums (53%), Botanic Gardens (43%) and Dance performances (15%), Victoria had the highest attendance rate for Musicals and operas (21%), while Western Australia had the highest attendance rate for Popular music concerts (36%).

Attendance Rate at Selected Cultural Venues or Events, By states and territories - 2009-10

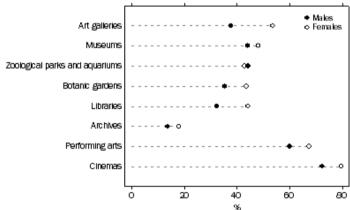


Source: Attendance at Selected Cultural Venues and Events, Australia, 2009-10 (cat. no. 4114.0).

#### ATTENDANCE BY SEX

Overall, attendance rates for ACT females (95%) were higher than for males (91%). Females also had higher attendance rates than males in almost all cultural venues and events, except for Zoological parks and aquariums, where attendance rates were similar at 44% for males and 43% for females.

Attendance Rate at Selected Cultural Venues or Events, By sex: ACT - 2009-10



Source: Attendance at Selected Cultural Venues and Events, Australia, 2009-10 (cat. no. 4114.0).

#### ATTENDANCE BY AGE GROUPS

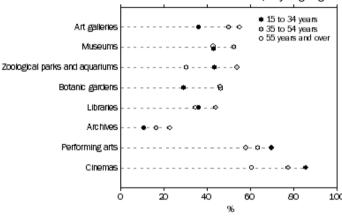
In the ACT, people aged 15-34 years were more likely to attend at least one cultural venue or event, with an attendance rate of 98%, compared with 94% for people aged 35-54 years and 85% for people aged 55 years and over. The attendance rate for people aged 35-54 years was 94.0%, while people

aged 55 years and over recorded an attendance rate of 85%.

For each of the three selected age groups, Cinemas were the most attended cultural venue or event. While almost all ACT residents aged 15-34 years had an attended at least one cultural venue or event, that age group recorded the highest attendance rate for only two cultural venues or events, Cinemas (86%) and Popular music concerts (48%).

ACT residents aged 35-54 years had the highest attendance rate for Zoological parks and aquariums (54%), Museums (52%), Libraries (44%), Theatre performances (26%) and Dance performances (18%), while ACT residents aged 55 years and over had the highest attendance rates for Art galleries (55%), Archives (23%), Musicals and operas (22%) and Classical music concerts (17%).

Attendance Rate at Selected Cultural Venues or Events, By age group: ACT - 2009-10



Source: Attendance at Selected Cultural Venues and Events, Australia, 2009-10 (cat. no. 4114.0).

#### HOUSEHOLD INCOME

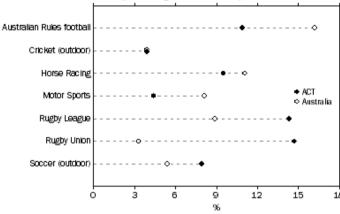
As household income increased, the overall attendance rate also increased, from 84% for those households in the lowest and second income quintiles, to 93% for those households in the third income quintile, up to 96% for those in the fourth and highest quintiles.

#### FREQUENCY OF ATTENDANCE

Almost three quarter (71%) of ACT usual residents, who attended Libraries, frequented the venue four or more times. Other cultural venues or events which experienced a high proportion of attendees frequenting the venue or event four or more times were Cinemas (64%), Popular music concerts (33%) and Art galleries (26%).

During the 12 months prior to interview in 2009-10, 49% of the ACT resident population attended at least one sporting event and was third behind Northern Territory (59%) and Victoria (50%). While the attendance rate in the ACT was six percentage points higher than Australia (43%), the ACT was only higher than the national average for three sports event - Rugby Union, Rugby League and Soccer. For the ACT, Rugby Union (15%) had the highest spectator attendance followed by Rugby League (14%) and Australian Rules football (11%). Comparing all states and territories, the ACT also had highest spectator rate in one sport, Rugby Union.

Attendance Rate at Selected Sporting Events, By ACT and Australia - 2009-10

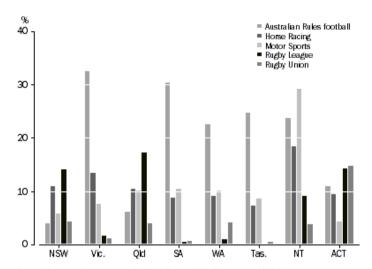


Source: Spectator Attendance at Sporting Events, Australia, 2009-10 (cat. no. 4174.0).

#### ATTENDANCE BY STATE AND TERRITORY

For most other states and territories, Australian Rules football was the sporting event which had the highest spectator attendance rate, except in News South Wales, Queensland and the Northern Territory. Rugby League was the sport of choice in New South and Queensland, while Motor Sports was highest in Northern Territory. Of all the states and territories, the ACT had the highest attendance rate in two sports with Rugby Union and Soccer.

Attendance Rate at Selected Sporting Events, By states and territories - 2009-10

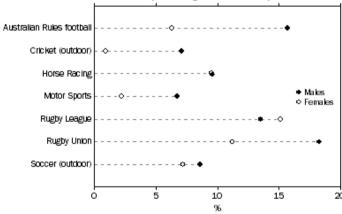


Source: Spectator Attendance at Sporting Events, 2009-10 (cat. no. 4174.0).

#### ATTENDANCE BY SEX

Overall, attendance rates for ACT males (57%) were higher than for ACT females (41%). ACT resident males account for higher attendance rates than ACT resident females for most sporting events, but it was interesting to note that females (15%) had a similar attendance rate to males (14%) at Rugby League games.

Attendance Rate at Selected Sporting Events, By sex: ACT - 2009-10



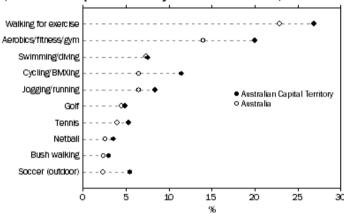
Source: Spectator Attendance at Sporting Events, Australia, 2009-10 (cat. no. 4174.0).

In the ACT, people aged 15-34 years were more likely to attend at least one sporting event over the 12 months to June 2010, with an attendance rate of 59%. The attendance rates for people aged 35-54 years was 50% and people aged 55 years and over was 33%.

#### PARTICIPATION IN SPORT AND PHYSICAL RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES

During the 12 months prior to interview in 2009-10, 77% of the ACT resident population participated in at least one sport and physical recreation activity. Not only was the participation rate higher than the national average (64%) but it was also the highest participation rate of all the states and territories.

Participation Rate, Selected Sport and Physical Recreation, ACT and Australia - 2009-10

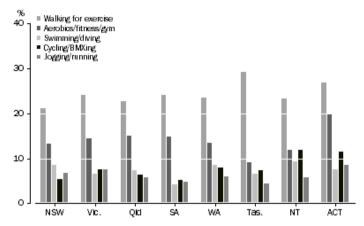


Source: Participation in Sport and Physical Recreation, Australia, 2009-10 (cat. no. 4177.0).

#### PARTICIPATION BY STATE AND TERRITORY

Walking for exercise was the most popular physical recreational activity in the ACT, with 27% of the ACT residents walking for exercise at least once in the 12 months prior to interview in 2009-10. The next most popular activity group was aerobics, fitness or gym activities (20%), followed by cycling or BMXing (12%). For all states and territories, walking for exercise was the most popular activity. For the top 10 activities, the ACT had the highest participation rate in aerobics, fitness or gym activities (20%), jogging and running (8.4%), tennis (5.3%) and soccer (5.5%).

Participation Rate in Selected Sport and physical recreation Activities, By states and territories - 2009-10

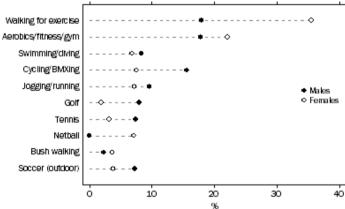


Source: Participation in Sport and Physical Recreation, Australia, 2009-10 (cat. no. 4177.0).

#### PARTICIPATION BY SEX

ACT males and females had the same participation rate during the 12 months prior to interview in 2009-10 at 77%. While walking for exercise was the most popular activity amongst both sexes, ACT females were twice as likely to walk for exercise than ACT males (36% and 18% respectively). More ACT females than ACT males participated in aerobics, fitness or gym activities, netball and bush walking.

Participation Rate, Selected Sport and Physical Recreation, By sex: ACT - 2009-10



Source: Participation in Sport and Physical Recreation, Australia, 2009-10 (cat. no. 4177.0).

#### TYPE OF PARTICIPATION

36% of ACT residents reported participating in organised sport and physical recreation while 60% of participants took part in non-organised activity. Participation in organised sport and physical recreation

in the ACT was highest amongst persons aged 15-24 years (57%), while people aged 45-54 years had the highest participation in non-organised activity (69%). A similar percentage of ACT males participated in organised activity than ACT females (37% and 35% respectively). This was also true when comparing ACT male and female participation in non-organised activity (61% and 60% respectively).

The most popular facilities used for those participating in organised sports and physical recreational activities in the ACT were structured facilities such as gyms, public pools or courts (64%), while facilities such as parks, beaches and walking trails were the most popular locations for those participating in non-organised activities (74%)

#### FREQUENCY OF PARTICIPATION

Of the 215,000 people who participated in sport and physical recreation in the ACT in the 12 months prior to interview, 43% participated 105 times or more (i.e. on average at least two times each week). By comparison, 7% participated 1-12 times in the 12 months prior to interview. A larger percentage of female than male participants took part 105 times or more (47% compared with 38% respectively).

#### **FACILITIES USED**

Overall, 59% of ACT residents who participated in sport and physical recreation used non-structured outdoor facilities such as parks, beaches or walking trails when undertaking their activity. This was the most frequently used facility. Structured facilities including gyms, public pools and courts (55%) were the next most commonly used. The popularity of these two types of facilities was found to be consistent for both males (52% and 59% respectively) and females (66% and 52% respectively).

#### HOUSEHOLD INCOME

People whose weekly household income was in the highest quintile reported a participation rate of 86%, whereas the participation rate for persons in the lowest quintile was 52%. It was interesting to note that people whose weekly household income was the second quintile reported a participation rate of 81% which was higher than those in the third and fourth quintile (75% and 77% respectively).

# **Related ABS publications**

Attendance at Selected Cultural Venues and Events, Australia (cat. no. 4114.0)

Spectator Attendance at Sporting Events (cat. no. 4174.0)

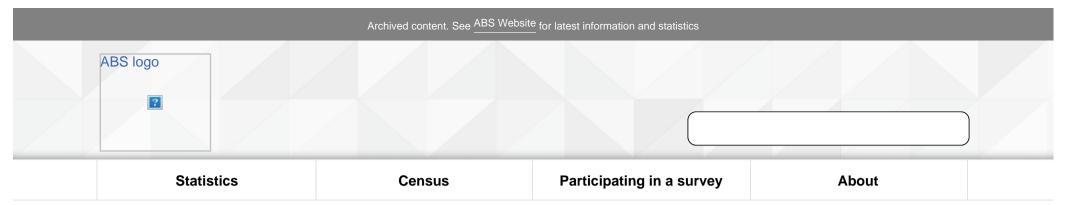
Participation in Sport and Physical Recreation, Australia (cat. no. 4177.0)

For more information related to this article, such as information by sex, alternate age groups, and

individual state and territory comparisons, as well as a range of other statistical information please follow the links above or contact our National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070.

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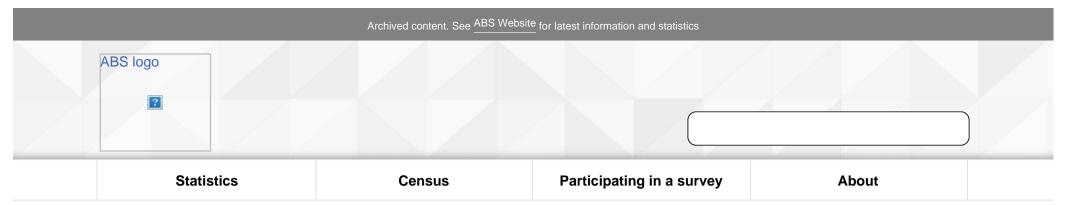
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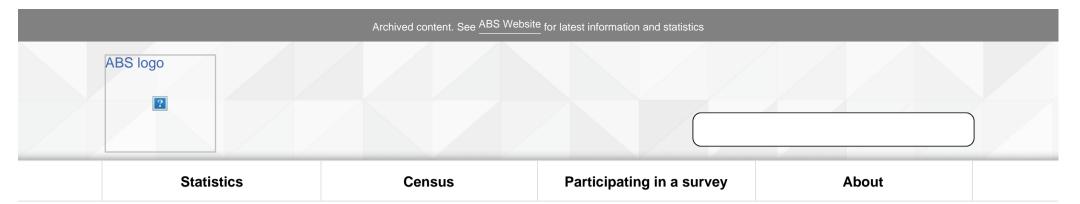
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Contents >> Key indicators >> Population

## **POPULATION**

#### **ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION**

		Sep Qtr 2009	Dec Qtr 2009	Mar Qtr 2010	Jun Qtr 2010
Avestralian Conital Tarritan (a)					
Australian Capital Territory(a)					
Estimated resident population	psns	p354 045	p355 311	p357 673	p358 894
Change from previous quarter	%		p0.4	p0.7	p0.3
Australia(b)					
Estimated resident population	psns	p22 075 702	p22 165 460	p22 271 864	p22 342 398
Change from previous quarter	%		p0.4	p0.5	p0.3

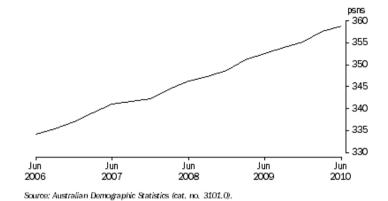
<sup>..</sup> not applicable

Source: Australian Demographic Statistics (cat. no. 3101.0).

p preliminary figure or series subject to revision

<sup>(</sup>a) Excludes Jervis Bay Territory.

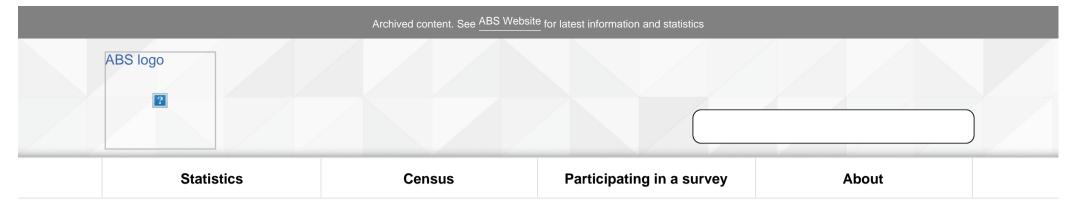
<sup>(</sup>b) Includes 'Other Territories'.



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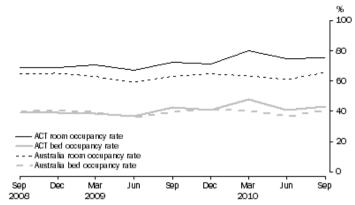
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# **TOURISM**

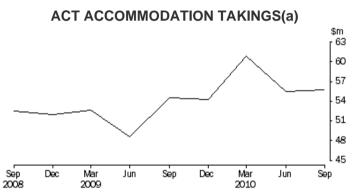
# TOURIST ACCOMMODATION, Hotels, Motels and Guests Houses and Serviced Apartments with 15 or more rooms

		Dec Qtr 2009	Mar Qtr 2010	Jun Qtr 2010	Sep Qtr 2010
Australian Capital Territory					
Establishments	no.	55	54	54	54
Takings from accommodation	\$'000	54 317	60 812	55 473	55 680
Room occupancy rate	%	71.7	80.2	74.8	75.4
Australia					
Establishments	no.	4 310	4 295	4 301	4 281
Takings from accommodation	\$'000	2 030 540	1 973 969	1 841 652	2 090 184
Room occupancy rate	%	64.7	63.4	60.9	65.8

Source: Tourist Accommodation, Australia (cat. no. 8635.0)



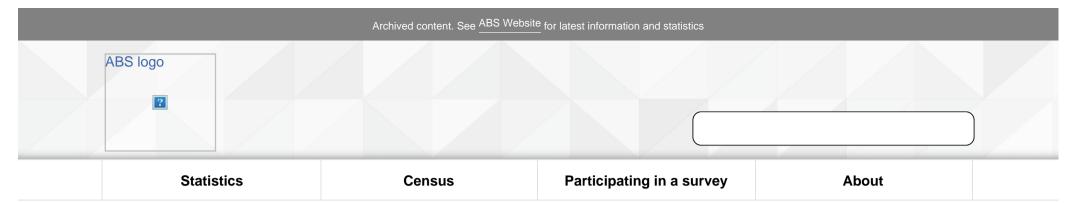
(a) Hotels, Motels and Grest Houses and Serviced Apartments with 15 or more rooms. Source: Tourist accommodation, Australia (cat. no. 8635.0)



(a) Hotels, Motels and Guest Houses and Serviced Apartments with 15 or more rooms. Source: Toursit Accommodation, Australia (cat. no. 8635.0)

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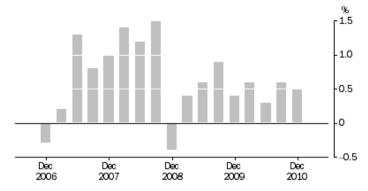
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## **CONSUMER PRICE INDEX**

#### **CONSUMER PRICE INDEX**

	Mar Qtr 2010	Jun Qtr 2010	Sep Qtr 2010	Dec Qtr 2010
	Wai Qti 2010	% Sun Qu 2010	%	% Dec Qii 2010
All groups				
Canberra				
Change from previous quarter	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.5
Change from corresponding quarter of previous	2.6	2.3	2.1	2.1
year				
Weighted average of 8 capital cities				
Change from previous quarter	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.4
Change from corresponding quarter of previous year	2.9	3.1	2.8	2.7

Source: Consumer Price Index, Australia (cat. no. 6401.0).

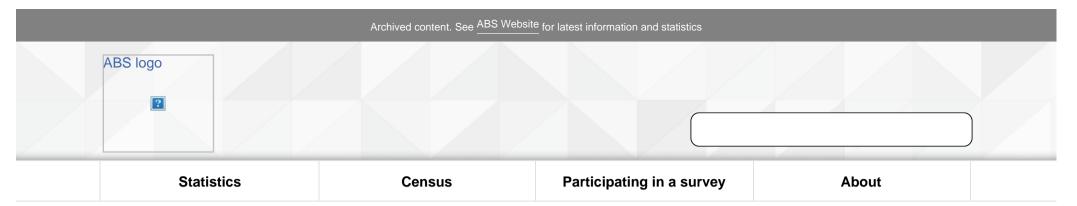


Source: Consumer Price Index, Australia (cat. no. 6401.0).

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#### NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

# STATE/DOMESTIC FINAL DEMAND(a), Chain volume measures(b): Trend

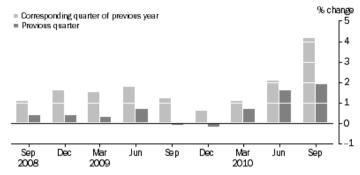
		Dec Qtr 2009	Mar Qtr 2010	Jun Qtr 2010	Sep Qtr 2010
Australian Capital Territory					
State final demand	\$m	10 914	10 994	11 174	11 391
Change from previous quarter	%	-0.2	0.7	1.6	1.9
Australia					
Domestic final demand	\$m	317 092	320 673	323 465	325 655
Change from previous quarter	%	1.2	1.1	0.9	0.7

<sup>(</sup>a) State final demand (SFD) for states/territories is conceptually equivalent to domestic final demand (DFD) for Australia.

Source: Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product (cat. no. 5206.0).

STATE FINAL DEMAND, Chain Volume Measures(a) - Australian Capital Territory: Trend

<sup>(</sup>b) Reference year for chain volume measures is 2008-09.



(a) reference year for chain volume measures is 2008-09

Source: Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product (cat. no. 5206.0).

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## LABOUR FORCE

# LABOUR FORCE STATUS(a): Trend

		November 2010	December 2010	January 2011
Australian Capital Territory				
Employed				
Total persons	'000	205.3	205.8	206.3
Change from previous month	'000	0.7	0.6	0.5
Change from previous year	%	3.4	3.0	2.6
Unemployed				
Total persons	'000	6.9	7.1	7.3
Change from previous month	'000	0.2	0.2	0.2
Change from previous year	%	-9.8	-7.2	-3.3
Australia				
Employed				
Total persons	'000	11 393.5	11 421.2	11 442.8
Change from previous month	'000	32.5	27.7	21.6

Change from previous year	%	3.4	3.3	3.2
Unemployed				
Total persons	'000	619.3	615.3	610.3
Change from previous month	'000	-2.7	-4.0	-5.0
Change from previous year	%	-5.3	-4.6	-4.0

<sup>(</sup>a) Persons aged 15 years and over.

Source: Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6202.0).

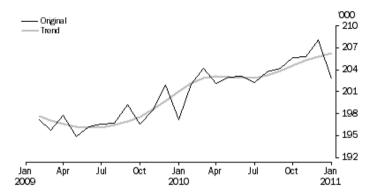
# LABOUR FORCE STATUS(a): Trend

		November 2010	December 2010	January 2011
Australian Capital Territory				
Participation rate				
Rate	%	73.3	73.4	73.6
Change from previous month	% pts	0.2	0.2	0.1
Change from previous year	% pts	0.7	0.6	0.4
Unemployment rate				
Rate	%	3.3	3.3	3.4
Change from previous month	% pts	0.1	0.1	0.1
Change from previous year	% pts	-0.5	-0.4	-0.2
Australia				
Participation rate				
Rate	%	65.9	65.9	66.0
Change from previous month	% pts	0.1	0.1	-
Change from previous year	% pts	0.5	0.6	0.6
Unemployment rate				
Rate	%	5.2	5.1	5.1
Change from previous month	% pts	-	-	-
Change from previous year	% pts	-0.4	-0.4	-0.4

<sup>-</sup> nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

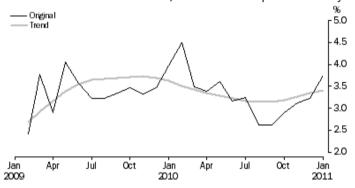
Source: Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6202.0).

<sup>(</sup>a) Persons aged 15 years and over.



Source: Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 62020).

# **UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, Australian Capital Territory**



Source: Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 62020).

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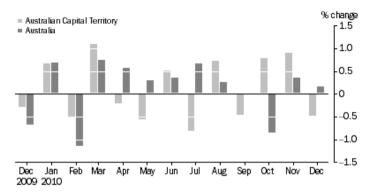
## **RETAIL TRADE**

# **RETAIL TURNOVER: Seasonally adjusted**

		October 2010	November 2010	December 2010
Australian Capital Territory				
Turnover	\$m	379.7	383.2	381.3
Change from previous month	%	0.8	0.9	-0.5
Australia				
Turnover	\$m	20 254.0	20 326.1	20 358.2
Change from previous month	%	-0.9	0.4	0.2

Source: Retail Trade, Australia (cat. no. 8501.0).

**RETAIL TURNOVER**, Seasonally adjusted



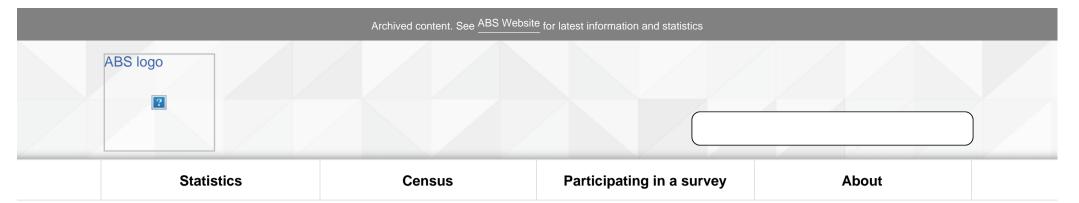
Source: Retail Trade, Australia (cat. no. 8501. Q.

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## **BUILDING APPROVALS**

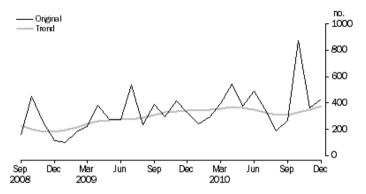
### **BUILDING APPROVALS: Trend**

		October 2010	November 2010	December 2010
Australian Capital Territory				
Dwelling Units	no.	325	350	376
Change from previous month	%	5.0	7.4	7.5
Australia				
Dwelling Units	no.	13 334	13 372	13 437
Change from previous month	%	-	0.3	0.5

<sup>-</sup> nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

Source: Building Approvals, Australia (cat. no. 8731.0).

**DWELLING UNITS APPROVED, Australian Capital Territory** 

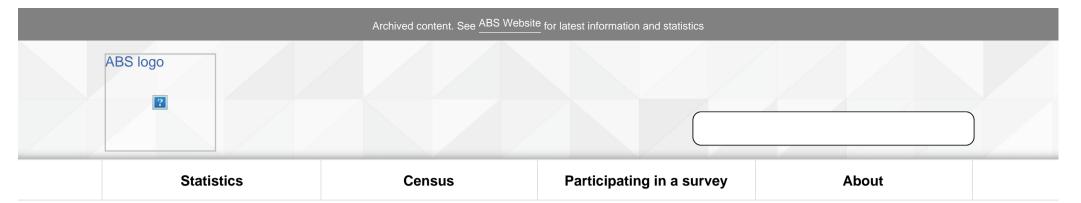


Source: Building Approvals, Australia (cat. no. 8731.0).

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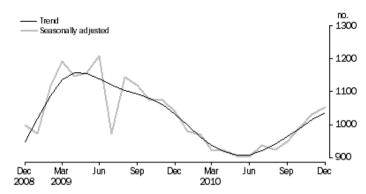
### **HOUSING FINANCE**

# HOUSING FINANCE FOR OWNER OCCUPATION, Total new housing commitments: Trend

		October 2010	November 2010	December 2010
Australian Capital Territory				
Number of Commitments	no.	989	1 014	1 036
Value of Commitments	\$m	269	272	275
Australia				
Number of Commitments	no.	49 499	50 303	51 089
Value of Commitments	\$m	14 154	14 371	14 569

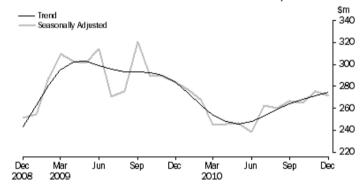
Source: Housing Finance, Australia (cat.no. 5609.0).

ACT DWELLING COMMITMENTS, Owner occupied housing



Source: Housing Finance, Australia (cat. no. 5609.0).

# **ACT VALUE OF DWELLING COMMITMENTS, Total dwellings**

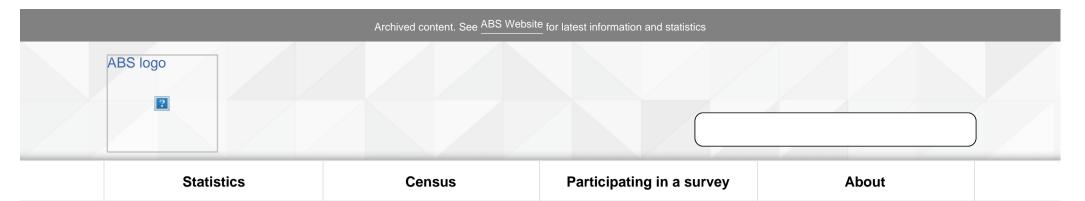


Source: Housing Finance, Australia (cat. no. 5609.0).

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### **HOUSE PRICE INDEX**

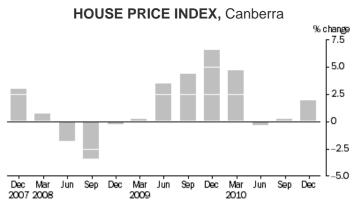
### **HOUSE PRICE INDEX**

	Mar Qtr 2010	Jun Qtr 2010	Sep Qtr 2010	Dec Qtr 2010
	%	%	%	%
Canberra				
Change from previous quarter	4.7	r-0.4	p0.2	p1.9
Change from corresponding quarter of previous	20.5	r16.0	p11.4	p6.5
year	20.5	110.0	p11.4	ρο.5
Weighted average of 8 capital cities				
Change from previous quarter	3.4	r1.8	p-0.3	p0.7
Change from corresponding quarter of previous	40.0	<b>*16.0</b>	~10.0	mE 0
year	18.8	r16.0	p10.8	p5.8

p preliminary figure or series subject to revision

r revised

Source: House Price Indexes: Eight Capital Cities (cat. no. 6416.0).

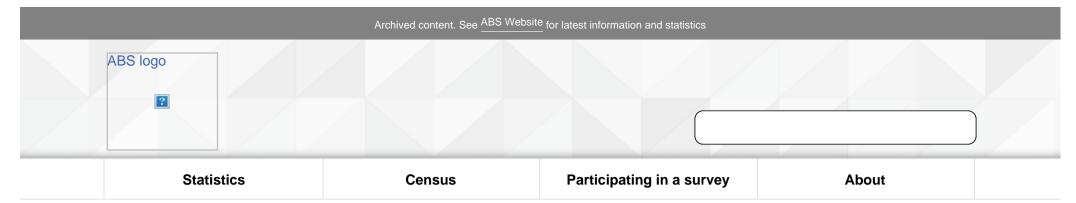


Source: House Price Indexes: Eight Capital Cities (cat. no. 6416.0).

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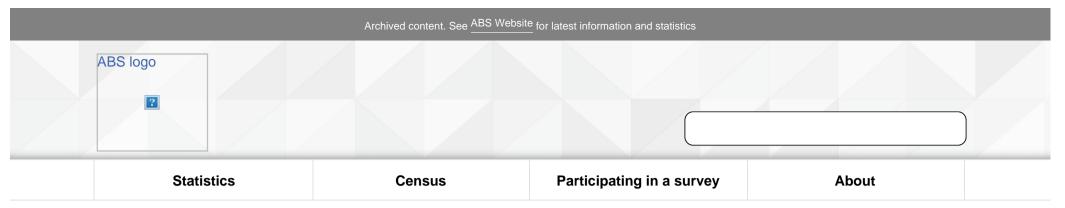
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### **COMMENTARY ON KEY INDICATORS**

# **Population**

- The preliminary ERP of ACT at 30 June 2010 was 358,894 persons, an increase of 6,286 persons (+1.8%) since 30 June 2009.
- Of this increase, natural increase accounted for 3,662 persons (58.3%) and net overseas migration for 2,693 persons (42.8%), as for net interstate migration was recorded with a decrease of 69 persons (-1.1%).
- Natural increase comprised 5,266 births and 1,604 deaths, net overseas migration comprised 8,104 arrivals and 5,411 departures and net interstate migration comprised 17,867 arrivals and 17,936 departures.

# **Tourism**

- In the September quarter 2010, accommodation takings for ACT hotels, motels and serviced apartments with 15 or more rooms increased by 0.4% to \$55.7 million, compared to the previous quarter.
- The September quarter 2010 room occupancy rate of 75.4% for ACT hotels, motels and serviced apartments with 15 or more rooms was 0.6 percentage points higher than the previous quarter.

■ For ACT hotels, motels and serviced apartments with 15 or more rooms, the average takings per room night occupied in the september quarter 2010 decreased to \$162 from the previous quarter's takings of \$164.

# **Consumer Price Index (CPI)**

- The All Groups CPI for Canberra rose 0.5% in the December quarter 2010, compared to a rise of 0.6% in the previous quarter.
- Over the year to December 2010, the All Groups CPI for Canberra rose 2.1%, compared to an annual rise of 2.3% to December 2009.
- The most significant price rises for Canberra in the December quarter 2010 were for Vegetables (+17.7%), Domestic holiday travel and accommodation (+5.1%), Automotive fuel (+3.2%), Fruit (+13.3%) and Rents (+1.4%). The most significant offsetting price falls were for Other financial services (-3.4%), Pharmaceuticals(-5.9%), Audio, visual and computing equipment (-6.4%), Deposit and loan facilities (-1.3%) and Accessories (-7.1%).

### **National accounts**

- State final demand for the ACT increased by 1.9% (trend terms) between the June quarter 2010 and the September quarter 2010 the third quarterly increase in a row. Growth this quarter was driven by Public gross fixed capital formation (+10.8%), Household final consumption expenditure (+0.8%) and General government final consumption expenditure (+0.8%). Off setting the growth was Private growth fixed capital formation declining 0.1%.
- Over the year to the September quarter 2010, state final demand for the ACT increased by 4.2% (trend terms), mainly due to a rise in Public gross fixed capital formation (\$330 m).

# **Labour Force**

- The trend estimate of employed persons in ACT increased by 500 to 206,300 from December 2010 to January 2011. Full-time employed persons increased by 600 to 153,400 and part-time employment decreased by 100 to 52,900.
- From January 2010 to January 2011, the trend estimate of employed persons for ACT increased by 5,300 with full-time employed persons increasing by 3,500 and part-time employed persons increasing by 1,800.
- The trend estimate of unemployed persons in ACT increased by 200 to 7,300 from December 2010 to January 2011 and decreased by 300 from January 2010 to January 2011.
- The trend unemployment rate for ACT increased by 0.1 percentage points from December 2010 to January 2011 and decreased by 0.2 of a percentage point from January 2010 to January 2011. From December 2010 to January 2011, the male unemployment rate increased by 0.2 of a percentage point while the female unemployment rate decreased by 0.1 of a percentage point to

3.0%.

■ The trend participation rate for the ACT increased by 0.2 of a percentage point to 73.6% from December 2010 to January 2011. The male participation rate increased by 0.3 of a percentage point to 78.2% and the female participation rate remained steady at 69.2%.

### **Retail Trade**

- In seasonally adjusted terms, total retail turnover in the ACT decreased by 0.5% from November 2010 (\$383.2m) to December 2010 (\$381.3m). Nationally, there was an increase of 0.2% over the same period.
- Household goods retailing (+0.6%) and Clothing, footwear and personal accessory retailing (+0.5%) increased in December 2010, while Food retailing (-1.1%), and Cafes, restaurants and takeaway food services (-1.3%) were the largest decreases.

# **Building Approvals**

- The trend estimate for the number of dwelling units approved in the ACT was 376 in December 2010, an increase of 7.5% from the previous month.
- Over the year to December 2010, there were 4,120 dwelling units approved in the ACT, an increase of 23.8% over that for the year to December 2009 (3,327).

# **Housing Finance**

- In trend terms, the value of owner occupied housing finance commitments (excluding alterations and additions) in the ACT increased by 1.1% from November 2010 (\$272m) to December 2010 (\$275m).
- The number of commitments for owner occupied housing finance in the ACT increased by 2.2% from November 2010 (1,014) to December 2010 (1,036), in trend terms.
- In trend terms over the year to December 2010, there were 11,492 owner occupied housing finance commitments in the ACT, a decrease of 12.9% over that for the year to December 2009 (13,189).
- In original terms, the number of commitments for owner occupied housing finance in the ACT for December 2010 was 1,086. Of this, 8.7% related to the construction of dwellings, 6.5% to the purchase of new dwellings and 84.8% to the purchase of established dwellings (including refinancing).

# **House Price Index**

■ Preliminary estimates show the price index for established houses in Canberra increased by 1.9% in the December guarter 2010 and 6.5% over the year to December guarter 2010.

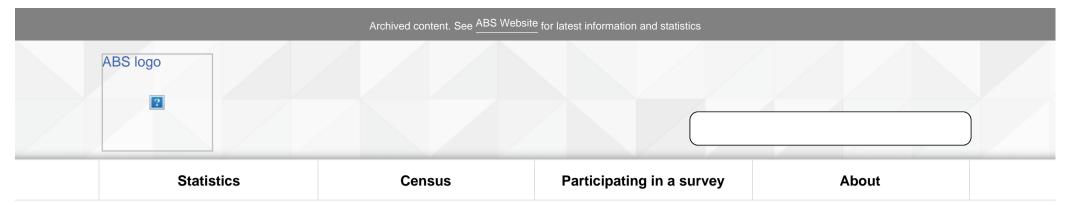
■ The Canberra project home price index recorded no changes in the December quarter 2010 and increased by 2.7% over the year to December quarter 2010.

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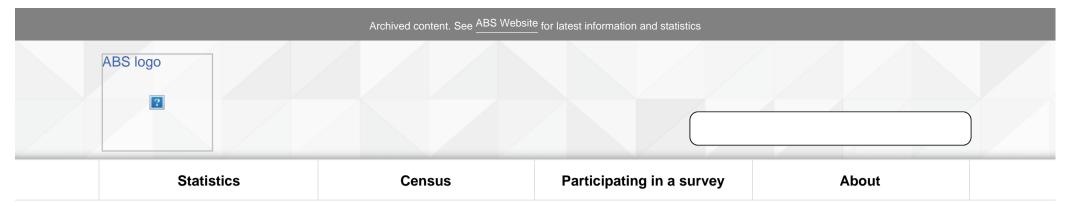
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Vital statistics

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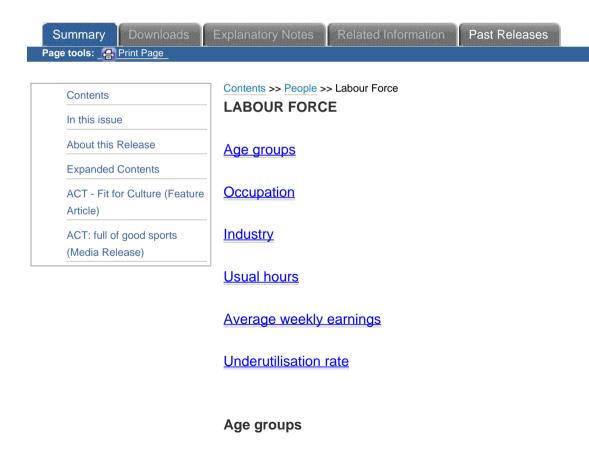
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EMPLOYED PERSONS(a), By Age

		Novemb	er 2005			Novemb	er 2009		No	ovember	2010	
	F	ull time	P	art time	F	ull time	Р	art time	F	ull time	Part	time
Age group (years)	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
				Aus	stralian Ca	pital Ter	ritory					
15 - 24	18.8	13.7	17.8	37.1	19.6	13.2	16.7	34.4	19.4	12.8	17.1	32.8
25 - 34	35.7	26.1	7.2	15.1	40.5	27.3	7.3	15.0	42.6	28.2	7.4	14.3
35 - 44	33.1	24.2	8.7	18.2	34.2	23.0	8.8	18.1	34.4	22.8	9.8	18.
45 - 54	33.1	24.2	7.2	14.9	33.5	22.6	7.7	15.9	33.5	22.2	7.7	14.8
55 - 64	15.0	11.0	5.7	12.0	18.9	12.7	5.9	12.1	18.8	12.5	7.5	14.
65 and over	1.0	0.7	1.3	2.8	1.9	1.3	2.2	4.4	2.2	1.4	2.6	4.9
Total	136.6	100.0	47.9	100.0	148.6	100.0	48.5	100.0	150.9	100.0	52.1	100.0
					Aus	tralia						
15 - 24	980.2	13.7	804.3	28.3	1 006.1	13.0	888.9	27.6	1 006.1	12.8	905.8	27.
25 - 34	1 784.4	25.0	455.4	16.0	1 926.8	24.9	476.2	14.8	1 967.0	25.0	519.8	15.
35 - 44	1 776.7	24.9	604.3	21.3	1 834.6	23.7	662.1	20.6	1 853.2	23.6	663.3	19.8
45 - 54	1 680.7	23.6	532.5	18.7	1 818.1	23.5	587.7	18.3	1 843.4	23.4	607.7	18.2
55 - 64	820.2	11.5	342.9	12.1	1 008.7	13.1	445.1	13.8	1 050.9	13.4	482.5	14.4
65 and over	91.5	1.3	101.0	3.6	131.7	1.7	155.5	4.8	148.4	1.9	168.2	5.0
Total	7 133.7	100.0	2 840.4	100.0	7 726.0	100.0	3 215.6	100.0	7 869.0	100.0	3 347.3	100.0

<sup>(</sup>a) Annual averages.

Source: Labour Force, Australia, Detailed - Electronic Delivery (cat. no. 6291.0.55.001).

# Employed full time

The average number of Australian Capital Territory (ACT) usual residents employed full time in the 12 months ending November 2010 was 150,900, up 1.5% (+2,300) from the year to November 2009 (148,600), and up 10.5% (+14,300) from November 2005 (136,600). The average number of people employed full time in Australia in the 12 months ending November 2010 was 7.9 million, up 1.9% (+143,000) from the year to November 2009 (7.7 million) and up 10.3% (+735,300) from the 12 months ending November 2005 (7.1 million).

From the 12 months ending November 2005 to the 12 months ending November 2010 the number of full time employed persons in the 65 years and over age group in the ACT experienced the strongest growth of all age groups up 1,200 (+120%). Nationally, the 65 years and over age group experienced

the strongest growth in the number of employed persons with an increase of 56,900 (+62.2%).

# Employed part time

The average number of ACT usual residents employed part time in the 12 months ending November 2010 was 52,100, up 7.4% from the previous year (48,500). Nationally, the average number of people employed part time in the 12 months ending November 2010 was 3.3 million, up 5% (+131,700) from 2009 (3.2 million).

The proportion of people employed part time, aged 15-24 years, has consistently been higher than any other age group in the ACT and nationally. However, the proportion in the ACT has declined from 37.1% in 2005 to 32.8% in 2010, while nationally the decline was from 28.3% in 2005 to 27.1% in 2010.

# Occupation

EMPLOYED PERSONS(a), By Occupation - Australian Capital Territory

	November 200	05	November 2010		
Occupation major group(b)	'000	%	'000	%	
Managers	25.7	14.0	30.6	15.0	
Professionals	50.6	27.4	62.3	30.6	
Technicians and Trades Workers	21.1	11.4	21.6	10.6	
Community and Personal Service Workers	18.0	9.7	18.6	9.1	
Clerical and Administrative Workers	36.6	19.8	39.2	19.3	
Sales Workers	16.9	9.1	15.9	7.8	
Machinery Operators And Drivers	4.2	2.3	5.0	2.4	
Labourers	11.4	6.2	10.5	5.2	
Total	184.5	100.0	203.6	100.0	

<sup>(</sup>a) Annual average of quarterly data.

Source: Labour Force, Australia, Detailed, Quarterly (cat. no. 6291.0.55.003)

Based on occupation by major group, Professionals made up the largest proportion of employed persons in the ACT for the November 2010 quarter (31%). The group with the largest increase over the five years (2005 to 2010) was Professionals, with 11,700 more people employed in the November 2010 quarter than in 2005. The group experiencing the largest decrease was Sales Workers, falling 1,000

<sup>(</sup>b) Classified according to the Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupation (ANZSCO), First Edition, 2006.

# Industry

**EMPLOYED PERSONS**(a), By Industry - Australian Capital Territory

	November 20	05	November 20	10
Industry division(b)	'000	%	'000	%
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	1.0	0.5	0.4	0.2
Mining	-	-	0.3	0.2
Manufacturing	4.7	2.6	4.8	2.4
Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services	1.5	0.8	1.5	0.7
Construction	12.1	6.5	12.7	6.2
Wholesale Trade	2.9	1.6	3.1	1.5
Retail Trade	17.5	9.5	17.1	8.4
Accommodation and Food Services	11.5	6.2	10.9	5.4
Transport, Postal and Warehousing	4.6	2.5	4.8	2.4
Information Media and Telecommunications	5.1	2.7	4.1	2.0
Financial and Insurance Services	3.9	2.1	4.2	2.1
Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services	3.3	1.8	1.9	0.9
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	17.4	9.4	20.9	10.2
Administrative and Support Services	6.8	3.7	5.6	2.8
Public Administration and Safety	48.1	26.1	62.7	30.8
Education and Training	15.2	8.3	17.6	8.6
Health Care and Social Assistance	17.4	9.4	17.7	8.7
Arts and Recreation Services	4.8	2.6	5.2	2.6
Other Services	6.7	3.6	8.1	4.0
Total	184.5	100.0	203.6	100.0

<sup>-</sup> nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

Based on employment by industry division, the largest employer in the ACT for the 12 months ending November quarter 2010 was Public Administration and Safety (62,700). This was also the industry with the largest increase in employed persons between the quarter ending November 2005 and quarter ending November 2010 (14,600 persons).

<sup>(</sup>a) Annual average of quarterly data.

<sup>(</sup>b) Classified according to the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC), 2006 (cat. no. 1292.0). Source: Labour Force, Australia, Detailed, Quarterly (cat. no. 6291.0.55.003).

# **Usual hours**

# EMPLOYED PERSONS(a), By Usual hours worked

		Nevember 2010		
		November 2010 Full time		Part time
	'000			%
		/0	'000	/0
	Australian Capital	Territory		
0 hours	-	-	-	-
1-15 hours	0.2	0.1	20.3	39.0
16-29 hours	0.8	0.5	21.9	42.0
30-34 hours	1.3	0.9	9.6	18.5
35-39 hours	58.4	38.7	-	-
40 hours	40.8	27.0	-	-
41-44 hours	6.8	4.5	-	-
45-49 hours	16.4	10.9	-	-
50-59 hours	17.3	11.4	-	-
60 or more hours	8.7	5.8	-	-
Total	150.9	100.0	52.1	100.0
	Australia			
0 hours	2.8	-	24.8	0.7
1-15 hours	13.2	0.2	1 276.5	38.1
16-29 hours	52.6	0.7	1 445.9	43.2
30-34 hours	80.9	1.0	600.1	17.9
35-39 hours	2 430.0	30.9	-	-
40 hours	2 356.1	29.9	-	-
41-44 hours	336.5	4.3	-	-
45-49 hours	828.2	10.5	-	-
50-59 hours	1 019.6	13.0	-	-
60 or more hours	749.1	9.5	-	-
Total	7 869.0	100.0	3 347.3	100.0

<sup>-</sup> nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

Source: Labour Force, Australia, Detailed - Electronic Delivery (cat. no. 6291.0.55.001).

<sup>(</sup>a) Annual average monthly data.

Usual hours worked by employed persons, on average, during the 12 months ending November 2010 differed between the ACT and Australia. A smaller proportion of full-time workers in the ACT worked 41 hours or more per week (32.6%) compared with Australia (37.3%). However, a larger proportion of ACT full-time employed (65.7%) worked between 35-40 hours than the national average (60.8%). In the 12 months ending November 2010 the most common hours usually worked by people employed part time in the ACT and Australia were 16-29 hours per week (ACT 42.0%, Australia 43.2%).

## Average weekly earnings

**AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS: Trend** 

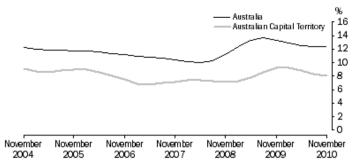
		August 2009	August 2010
Australian Ca	pital Territory		
Earnings	\$	1 115.6	1 211.7
Change from previous quarter	%	1.4	1.5
Change from corresponding quarter of previous year	%	5.8	8.6
Aus	tralia		
Earnings	\$	939.0	982.9
Change from previous quarter	%	1.4	0.6
Change from corresponding quarter of previous year	%	4.3	4.7

Source: Average Weekly Earning, Australia (cat. no. 6302.0)

In trend terms, Average Weekly Earnings (AWE) of \$1,127 for the ACT in November 2009 were \$173 higher than the national average of \$954. AWE increased 4.8% between November 2008 and November 2009 for the ACT (from \$1,075 to \$1,127) and 4.9% for Australia (from \$909 to \$954).

Underutilisation rate

LABOUR FORCE UNDERUTILISATION RATE(a), Trend



(a) The labour underutilisation rate is the unemployed plus the underemployed as a percentage of the labour force for persons aged 15 years and over.

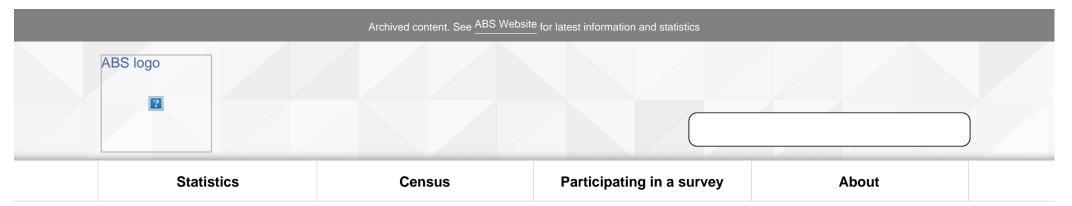
Source: Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 62020).

In trend terms, the labour force underutilisation rate for Australia generally fell between November 2004 and May 2008 to a low of 10.0% and has since risen to 12.4% in November 2010. Over the same period, the labour force underutilisation rate for ACT has decreased by 1 percentage point (9.1% in the November guarter 2004 to 8.1% in the November guarter 2010).

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# 1308.8 - In fACT - Statistical Information on the ACT and Region, Feb 2011

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### Introduction

The statistics presented in this commentary are the latest available at the time of publishing and will be updated or added to on a continuing basis.

Vital statistics relate to specified and defined vital events such as births, deaths, marriages and divorces, the relevant characteristics of the events themselves and of the person or persons concerned. This commentary focuses vital statistics in the Australian Capital Territory (ACT).

Vital statistics are an essential input for the planning of human development. Knowledge of the size and characteristics of a country's population on a timely basis is a prerequisite to socioeconomic planning. Because a population increases by the addition of births and decreases by the subtraction of deaths, information about the number of births and deaths occurring in a population is crucial for estimating the natural increase (or decrease) and the annual change in population size and structure for that population. Information on the number of births occurring over a time period, classified by various characteristics of the women giving birth, constitutes the basis for analysis of the dynamics of reproduction. Information on deaths, classified by various characteristics of the deceased, especially age and sex, is necessary for calculating life-tables and estimating the probability of dying at various ages. The fertility and mortality estimates, derived from births and deaths statistics respectively, are essential for a variety of purposes, including an understanding of the growth dynamics of the population concerned; an assessment of the human aspects of socioeconomic development; the measurement of the risks of dying for males and females at specific ages for insurance and social security purposes; and for population projections (Endnote 1)

Statistics on births and deaths in the ACT are compiled by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) from information provided by the ACT Office of Regulatory Services. Refer to <u>Births</u>, <u>Australia</u> (cat. no. 3301.0) and <u>Deaths</u>, <u>Australia</u> (cat. no. 3302.0) for details. The statistics are compiled for a calendar year in which the birth or death was registered. Birth statistics are presented on the basis of place of usual residence of the mother and death statistics are presented on the basis of place of usual residence of the deceased.

Statistics on marriages and divorces in the ACT are compiled by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) from information provided by the ACT Office of Regulatory Services and Family Courts. Refer to Marriages and Divorces, Australia (cat. no. 3310.0) for details.

Marriage statistics provide valuable information for the analysis of family formation in the ACT on registered marriages by age, previous martial status, country of birth and relative country of birth of both males and females, type of celebrant, and whether couples live together prior to marriage. Crude and age-specific marriage rates are also provided. Divorces statistics provide information on divorces granted in Australia in 2008. Key indicators of divorces in the ACT, based on the location of the court granting divorce, are included in the analytical commentary.

### **Births**

In 2009, there were 4,900 births registered to mothers usually resident in ACT. Of these, 4,800 births occurred within the ACT while an additional 100 births occurred interstate. The total of 4,900 births to ACT mothers is an increase of 1% on the previous year. The sex ratio at birth was 112.6 male births to every 100 female births and this was only marginally above the national average. Of the 4,900 births 74 were multiple births.

Due to cross-border mobility as a result of the geographic proximity of the ACT and NSW, typically there are more births registered in the ACT each year than there are births to mothers usually resident in the ACT. In 2009, there were 5,700 births registered in the ACT. Of these 4,800 (83%) were to ACT mothers while 900 (17%) lived outside the ACT. By far the majority of these non-ACT births were to others who lived in NSW.

It should be noted that births usually have a time interval (or lag) between occurrence and registration, which can be attributed to either a delay by the parent(s) in the submission of a form to the registry or a delay in registry processing. Of the 5,700 births registered in the ACT in 2009, 92% occurred in 2009, 7% occurred in 2008 and the remaining 1% occurred in 2007 or earlier years.

**BIRTHS, Summary statistics: Australian Capital Territory** 

		1999	2006	2007	2008	2009
Births to mothers usually resident in the ACT						
Registered in the ACT	no.	4 173	4 400	4 663	4 718	4 764
Registered elsewhere in Australia	no.	80	79	90	86	94
Total	no.	4 253	4 479	4 753	4 804	4 858
Sex ratio at births(a)	rate	100.2	105.5	104.4	105.7	112.6

To mothers usually resident in the ACT	no.	4 173	4 400	4 663	4 718	4 764
To mothers resident elsewhere in Australia	no.	585	885	936	930	955
Total	no.	4 758	5 285	5 599	5 648	5 719

<sup>(</sup>a) Number of male live births per 100 female live births.

Source: Births, Australia (cat. no. 3301.0), ABS data available on request, Births collection.

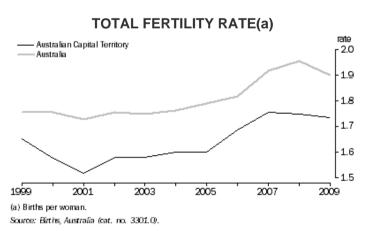
# **Fertility rates**

Total fertility rate is defined as the sum of age-specific fertility rates. It represents the number of children a woman would bear during her lifetime if at each year of her reproductive life she experienced the age-specific fertility rates of the current year. For additional reference, refer to the Glossary of Births, Australia (cat. no. 3301.0).

Over the last decade the total fertility rate for the ACT was consistently lower than the national average (see graph below).

Consistent with national trends, the age-specific fertility rates for 2009 in the ACT were highest for women aged 30-34 years (130.8 births per 1,000 women in this age group). While the ACT's total fertility rate for women has gradually increased from a low in 2001 of 1.52 to 1.74 in 2009, the ACT, along with Victoria, has the lowest teenage fertility rate in Australia (both 10 babies per 1,000 women).

The crude birth rate is the number of births registered during the calendar year per 1,000 estimated resident population at 30 June of that year. The crude birth rate for the ACT has risen from a low in 2005 of 12.7 to 13.8 births per 1,000 population in 2009.



### **FERTILITY RATES, Australian Capital Territory**

	2006	2007	2008	2009
	rate	rate	rate	rate
Age-specific fertility rates(a)				
15-19 years(b)	9.1	10.3	8.0	9.7
20-24 years	32.5	34.5	35.0	34.6
25-29 years	87.7	92.3	83.8	85.0
30-34 years	125.2	127.8	129.8	130.8
35-39 years	69.3	71.5	77.2	70.7
40-44 years	13.5	13.8	15.4	15.5
45-49 years(c)	0.6	0.8	0.5	1.3
Total fertility rate(d)	1.688	1.755	1.750	1.737
Crude birth rate(e)	13.4	13.9	13.9	13.8

<sup>(</sup>a) Births per 1,000 women.

Source: Births, Australia (cat. no. 3301.0).

### **Deaths**

For the most part, statistics presented in <u>Deaths, Australia (cat. no. 3302.0)</u> refer to deaths registered during the calendar year. As with births, deaths are presented on the basis of state of usual residence of the deceased (unless otherwise stated), which may not necessarily be the state of occurrence or the state of registration of the death.

The total number of deaths of residents of the ACT increased in the past decade from 1,300 in 1999 to 1,600 deaths in 2009.

In 2009, a total of 1,900 deaths were registered in the ACT, of these 1,600 or 86% were usual residents of the ACT and the remainder were deaths of residents of other states.

Taking into account the effect of changes in the age structure of the ACT over time, the standardised death rate for the ACT decreased from 6.5 deaths to 5.4 deaths per 1,000 standard population between 1999 and 2009, resulting in the ACT consistently having one of the lowest standardised death rates of

<sup>(</sup>b) Includes births to mother aged less than 15 years.

<sup>(</sup>c) Includes births to mother aged 50 years and over.

<sup>(</sup>d) Births per woman.

<sup>(</sup>e) Births per 1,000 estimated resident population.

the states and territories. In comparison, the standardised death rate for Australia decreased from 7.1 deaths to 5.7 deaths per 1,000 standard population over the same period.

**DEATHS, Summary statistics: Australian Capital Territory** 

		1999	2006	2007	2008	2009
Deaths of usual residents of the ACT						
Registered in the ACT	no.	1 270	1 419	1 545	1 646	1 595
Registered elsewhere in Australi	iano.	61	65	52	51	53
Total	no.	1 331	1 484	1 597	1 697	1 648
Standardised death rate(a)	rate	6.5	5.5	5.6	5.8	5.4
Life expectancy at birth						
Males	years	77.8	80.0	80.3	80.1	80.5
Females	years	81.8	83.9	84.0	84.0	84.3
Median age at death						
Males	years	72.3	76.0	76.6	78.1	76.8
Females	years	79.5	82.6	82.4	83.0	83.2
Deaths registered in the ACT						
Resident of the ACT	no.	1 270	1 419	1 545	1 646	1 595
Resident elsewhere in Australia	no.	244	237	236	285	270
Total	no.	1 514	1 656	1 781	1 931	1 865

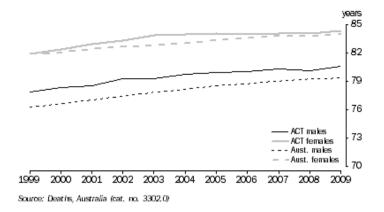
<sup>(</sup>a) Deaths per 1,000 standard population. Standardised death rates use total persons in the 2001 Australian population as the standard population.

Source: Deaths, Australia (cat. no. 3302.0); ABS data available on request, Deaths collection.

# Life expectancy

Life expectancy refers to the average number of additional years a person of a given age and sex might expect to live if the age-specific death rates of the given period continued throughout his/her lifetime. For additional reference, refer to the <u>Deaths</u>, <u>Australia</u> (cat. no. 3302.0).

Life expectancy at birth for boys born in the ACT in 2009 was 80.5 years, while life expectancy for girls was 84.3 years. This was higher than the national average for both sexes. Nationally, life expectancy at birth increased between 1999 and 2009 by 3.1 years to 79.3 years for males and by 2.1 years to 83.9 for females.



### Causes of death

The International Classification of Diseases (ICD) is the international standard classification for epidemiological purposes and is designed to promote international comparability in the collection, processing, classification, and presentation of causes of death statistics. The classification is used to classify diseases and causes of disease or injury as recorded on many types of medical records as well as death records. The ICD has been revised periodically to incorporate changes in the medical field. Currently ICD 10th revision is used for Australian causes of death statistics. Refer to <a href="Causes of Death">Causes of Death</a>, <a href="Australia (cat. no. 3303.0)</a> for additional details.

According to Causes of Death, Australia, the four main causes of death for ACT residents in 2009 were Neoplasms (C00-D48), Diseases of the circulatory system (I00-I99), Mental and behavioural disorders (F00-F99) and Diseases of the respiratory system (J00-J99).

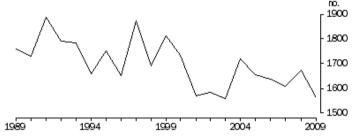
Of all deaths of people with a state of usual residence of the ACT, 33.7% or 459 deaths were caused by Neoplasms (cancer). Malignant neoplasms of digestive organs (C15-C26) accounted for 28.5% (131 deaths) of all Neoplasms, followed by Malignant neoplasms of respiratory and intrathoracic organs (C30-C39) with 15.0% (69 deaths).

Diseases of the circulatory system accounted for 32.3% or 439 of all deaths in the ACT. This was followed by Mental and behavioural disorders which accounted for 6.2% or 84 deaths and Diseases of the respiratory system with 5.8% or 79 deaths.

# **Marriages**

In 2009, there were 1,562 marriages registered in the ACT, a decrease of 112 from 1,674 marriages registered for 2008.

# MARRIAGES REGISTERED(a), Australian Capital Territory



(a) Care should be taken in interpreting these figures as marriage data is by state of registration rather than usual residence. See Explanatory Notes 24-25 for further information.

Source: Marriages and Divorces, Austalia (cat. no. 3310.0); Marriages, Australia (cat. no. 3306.0)

The crude marriage rate reflects the number of marriages per 1,000 estimated resident population (ERP). The crude marriage rate of the ACT has been lower than that of Australia in recent years. The ACT crude marriage is 4.4 marriages per 1,000 ERP for 2009. Nationally, the crude marriage rate is 5.5 marriages per 1,000 ERP for 2009.

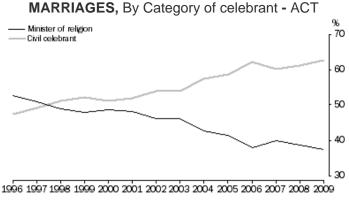
Marriages in which neither party had been previously married accounted for 70% of registered marriages in the ACT in 2009, similar to the proportion recorded the previous year. There were 263 marriages (17%) in which one party had been married previously and 209 marriages (13%) in which both parties were re-marrying.

The median marriage age continued to increase in the ACT in 2009. Over the past 10 years, the median age for males increased from 30.4 years in 1999 to 31.2 years in 2009. Similarly, the median age of females marrying has increased from 28.2 years in 1999 to 29.1 years in 2009.

In the ACT during 2009, the median age at marriage for grooms who had never been married was 29.0 years, while for brides it was 27.8 years. Divorcees who remarried in the ACT in 2009 had median ages of 47.2 years for grooms and 43.7 years for brides. These were comparable with the ages nationally.

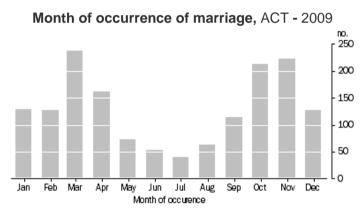
The percentage of couples that were living together before marriage has increased over recent years. Of the 1,562 couples who registered a marriage in the ACT in 2009, 82% indicated that they had cohabited prior to registering their marriage.

In 2009, 978 (63%) marriages in the ACT were performed by Civil celebrants, while 584 (37%) were performed by Ministers of religion. Marriages performed by a Minister of Religion have been decreasing in popularity in favour of a Civil celebrant. In 1989, Civil celebrants performed for 44.2% of all ACT marriages, while in 1998, Civil celebrants overtook Ministers of religion as the preferred officiate. Of the 584 marriages performed by Ministers of religion in 2009, the most common rites used were Catholic (31%), followed by Anglican (24%).



Source: Marriages and Divorces, Australia (cat. no. 3310.0)

March was the most popular month for marriages in 2009 in the ACT, with 15% of marriages being performed, followed by November with 14%. July was the least popular month for marriages, with only 3.0% of marriages taking place in that month. Saturday 21 March was the most popular day of 2009 to get married in the ACT, with 49 marriage ceremonies being performed on that day.



Source: Marriages and Divorces, Australia (cat. no. 3310.0).

### **Divorces**

There were 1,419 divorces registered in the ACT in 2009, an increase 5% from the 1,351 registered in 2008.

The state of registration is not considered a reliable proxy for usual residence because some Family Courts have responsibility for hearing divorce cases relating to residents of other states or territories. For example, courts in the Australian Capital Territory hear cases from much of south-eastern New

South Wales and parts of Victoria due to the proximity of the court for residents of this area. Due to the large number of divorces granted in the Australian Capital Territory to usual residents of other states and territories, the crude divorce rate and age specific divorce rates of the Australian Capital Territory are not reliable and so are not produced in this publication.

In 2009, the median age at divorce decreased to 44.8 years for men and 41.6 years for women and an overall increase of 3.5 years for males and 3.1 years for females since 1999. Nationally, the median age at divorce was 44.4 years for men and 41.5 years for women in 2009. This is an increase of 3.5 years for males and 3.3 years for females since 1999.

For couples divorcing in the ACT in 2009, the median duration from marriage to divorce was 13.0 years, higher than the national median duration of 12.3 years. The median duration from marriage to separation was also higher in the ACT at 9.6 years compared with 8.7 years nationally.

In 2009, 41.7% of all divorces applied for in the ACT were initiated jointly, compared with 36.5% nationally. 32.7% of applicants were initiated by females and 25.6% of applicants were initiated by males.

### End note:

1. United Nations, **Economic and Social Council, Statistical Commission Thirtieth Session**, E/CN.3/1999/10, p.13, United Nations, 1-5 March 1999.

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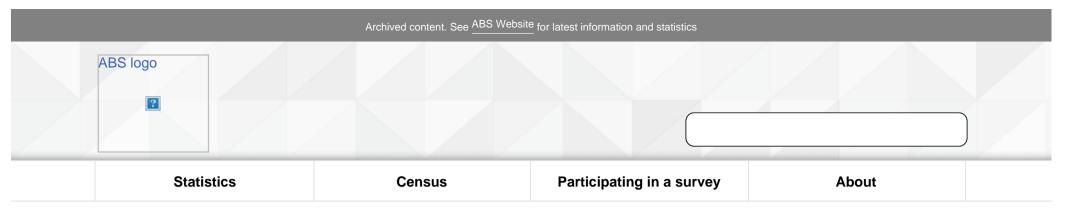
This section contains the following subsection :

Consumer Price Index

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### Introduction

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) is a widely used economic indicator, that provides a general measure of changes in prices of consumer goods and services purchased by Australian households. Prices are measured in each of the eight state and territory capital cities. The CPI 'basket' is split into 11 major groups:

- Food
- Alcohol and tobacco
- Clothing and footwear

- Housing
- Household contents and services
- Health
- Transportation
- Communication
- Recreation
- Education
- Financial and insurance services.

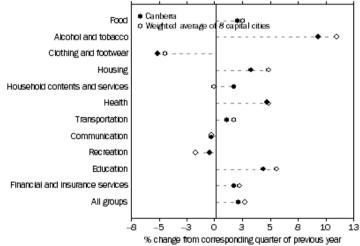
These groups contain the 90 expenditure classes, which in turn contain a selection of the individual items which are priced each quarter.

Further information about the CPI is contained in <u>Australian Consumer Price Index: Concepts, Sources and Methods, 2009</u> (cat. no. 6461.0).

## Change from previous year

In the year to December 2010, the All Groups Consumer Price Index (CPI) rose by 2.1% for Canberra and 2.7% nationally (weighted average of the eight capital cities). In Canberra the most significant price rise occurred in Alcohol and tobacco, up 9.6%. The most significant rise nationally was also in Alcohol and tobacco, up 11.4%. There were decreases, both nationally and in Canberra, for Clothing and footwear (nationally -4.8%, Canberra -5.5%).

CPI GROUPS, Change from corresponding quarter of previous year - Dec Qtr 2010

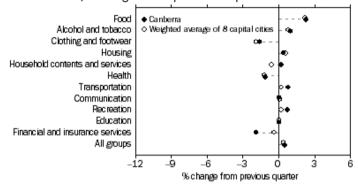


Source: Consumer Price Index, Australia (cat. no. 6401.0).

# Change from previous quarter

In the December quarter 2010, the All Groups CPI rose by 0.5% for Canberra, and 0.4% nationally (weighted average of eight capital cities). The most significant price rise occurred in Food, up 2.3% in Canberra and 2.2% nationally. The most significant fall occurred for Financial and insurance services, down 1.9% in Canberra and Clothing and footwear, down 1.9% nationally.

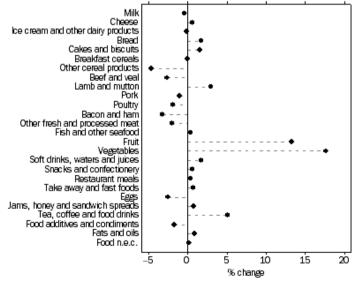
CPI GROUPS, Change from previous quarter - Dec Qtr 2010



Source: Consumer Price Index, Australia (cat. ro. 6401.0).

The largest contributor to the increase of 0.5% in the CPI for Canberra in December quarter 2010 was Food (+2.3%). Within the Food group, the key driver of the increase was the price for Vegetables, which rose by 17.7% in the quarter.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX BY EXPENDITURE CLASS, Canberra - Food - Dec Qtr 10



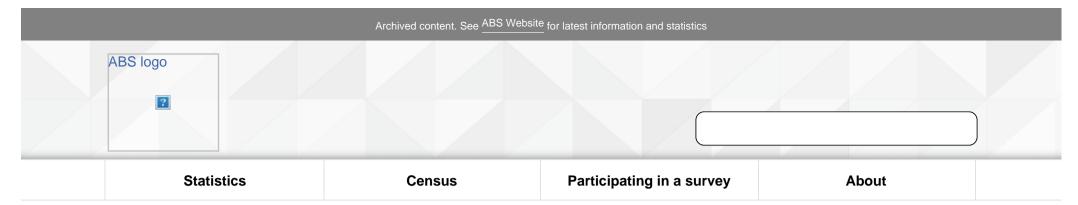
Source: Consumer Price Index, Australia (cat. no. 6401.0).

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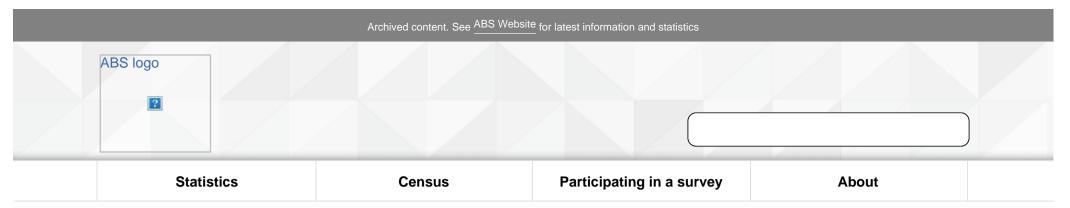
This section contains the following subsection :

Australian Capital Region demography

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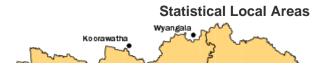
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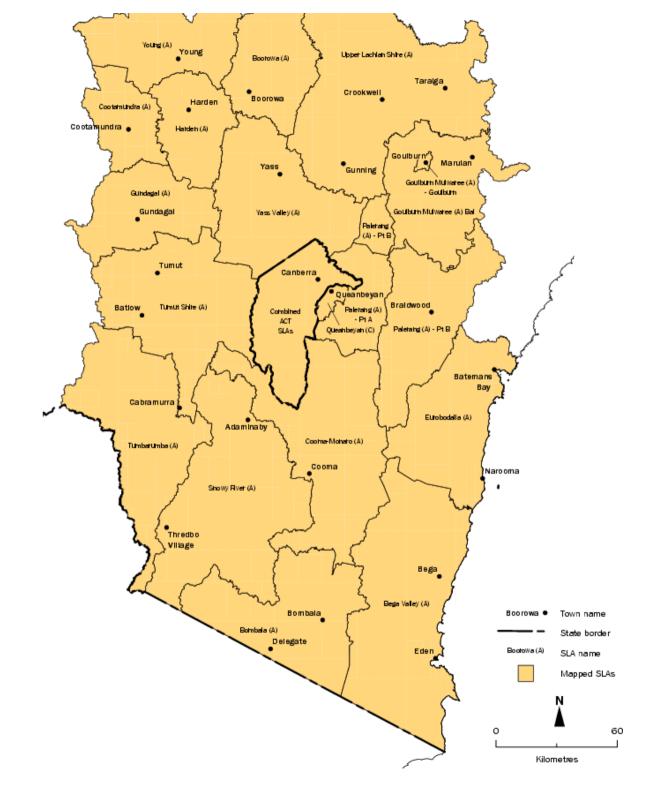
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The Australian Capital Region (ACR) comprises the ACT and the 17 surrounding Local Government Areas. State, territory, and local representatives from these areas meet regularly to discuss common issues through the Regional Leaders Forum (RLF).

# Map of the Region





# Population

# ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION(a), Australian Capital Region - by Statistical Local Area

	<b>2009</b> persons		<b>2009</b> persons		
Australian Capital Territory					
			persons		
Acton	p1 963	Rivett	p3 231		
Ainslie	p5 320	Stirling	p2 095		
Braddon	p4 134	Stromlo	p73		
Campbell	p3 332	Waramanga	p2 619		
City	p1 244	Weston	p3 296		
Dickson	p2 157	Weston Creek-Stromlo - SSD Bal	p21		
Downer	p3 579	Banks	p5 369		
Duntroon	p1 647	Bonython	p3 728		
Hackett	p3 008	Calwell	p6 094		
Kowen	p48	Chisholm	p5 462		
Lyneham	p4 871	Conder	p5 448		
Majura	p124	Fadden	p3 232		
O'Connor	p5 445	Gilmore	p2 930		
Reid	p1 639	Gordon	p8 037		
Russell	p -	Gowrie	p3 247		
Turner	p3 545	Greenway	p1 333		
Watson	p4 777	Isabella Plains	p4 371		
Aranda	p2 511	Kambah	p15 883		
Belconnen Town Centre	p3 517	Macarthur	p1 553		
Belconnen - SSD Bal	p42	Monash	p5 565		
Bruce	p4 919	Oxley	p1 909		
Charnwood	p3 193	Richardson	p3 331		
Cook	p2 998	Theodore	p4 122		
Dunlop	p6 859	Tuggeranong - SSD Bal	p65		
Evatt	p5 578	Wanniassa	p8 139		
Florey	p5 363	Barton	p1 138		
Flynn	p3 696	Deakin	p2 780		

Fraser	p2 223	Forrest	p1 428
Giralang	p3 425	Fyshwick	p57
Hawker	p2 991	Griffith	p4 342
Higgins	p3 197	Harman	p93
Holt	p4 994	Hume	p4
Kaleen	p7 801	Jerrabomberra	p13
Latham	p3 822	Kingston	p2 902
McKellar	p2 997	Narrabundah	p5 898
Macgregor	p3 867	Oaks Estate	p252
Macquarie	p2 615	Parkes	p6
Melba	p3 439	Pialligo	p119
Page	p2 837	Red Hill	p3 371
Scullin	p2 909	Symonston	p511
Spence	p2 764	Yarralumla	p3 097
Weetangera	p2 687	Amaroo	p6 984
Chifley	p2 444	Bonner	p -
Curtin	p5 352	Casey	p -
Farrer	p3 539	Crace	p -
Garran	p3 317	Forde	p432
Hughes	p2 991	Franklin	p862
Isaacs	p2 536	Gungahlin	p4 393
Lyons	p2 608	Gungahlin-Hall - SSD Bal	p21
Mawson	p3 056	Hall	p371
O'Malley	p909	Harrison	p4 201
Pearce	p2 642	Mitchell	p5
Phillip	p2 070	Ngunnawal	p9 895
Torrens	p2 314	Nicholls	p7 648
Chapman	p2 804	Palmerston	p6 096
Duffy	p3 212	Remainder of ACT	p321
Fisher	p3 208		
Holder	p2 717		

# Australian Capital Region - remainder

Palerang (A) - Pt A	p10 589	
Queanbeyan (C)	p40 661	
Boorowa (A)	p2 452	
Goulburn Mulwaree (A) -	p21 745	
Goulburn	p21 743	
Goulburn Mulwaree (A) Bal	p6 604	
Harden (A)	p3 624	

Palerang (A) - Pt B	p3 734
Jpper Lachlan Shire (A)	p7 512
Yass Valley (A)	p14 796
Young (A)	p12 861
Bega Valley (A)	p33 481
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- nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

p preliminary figure or series subject to revision

(a) The dataset contains estimates of the resident population of Statistical Local Areas (SLAs) as at 30 June 2009. Estimates for 2009 are preliminary, based on the results of the 2006 Census of Population and Housing. SLAs are based on the Australian Standard Geographical Classification 2009 Edition for all years. Further information about the estimates should be obtained from the Explanatory Notes of Regional Population Growth, Australia (cat. no. 3218.0).

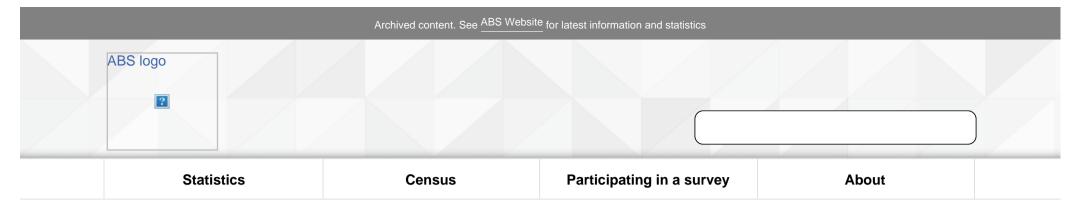
Source: Regional Population Growth, Australia (cat. no. 3218.0).

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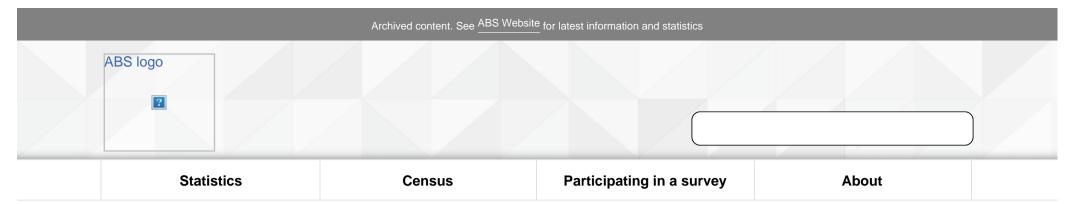
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